

GROGERS SELL NEAR
FAIR PRICE LISTSFood Administrator Now Seeks
Similar Action by New
York Butchers.

JAIL THREAT EFFECTIVE

Palmer's Plans to Check Prof-
iteering Expected to Give
Speedy Relief.

There were numerous indications yesterday that the talk which A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, had with members of the fair price committee at the Hotel Biltmore on Monday night will give a big impetus to the campaign to put the soft pedal on food hoarding by speculators in particular and food profiteering in general. His assertion that he believes in jail sentences for profiteers in the necessities of life sent the chills spinning down the spines of dealers who had the habit of taking chances on, for instance, selling sugar at more than 11 cents a pound retail. His declaration that fair price committees are being organized throughout the country opened the eyes of many to the comprehensiveness of the nationwide plan to regulate fair margins of profit which may be made without any governmental fixing of prices.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for this city, said last evening his latest survey of grocery stores shows that retailers are keeping near fair price list put out by his fair price committee for the guidance of the trade.

Plans are under way to get the master butchers to agree to a fair price for meat. Sixteen delegates of the master butchers' organization will confer with Mr. Williams and others of the committee at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is believed a subsequent meeting will be held to decide upon maximum fair price margins for meat will be created as a result of the meeting.

Women to Help the Fight.

The next step in the campaign will be to get the New York retail grocers to pledge themselves as a whole to observe the committee's fair prices for groceries.

Under the direction of Mrs. Charles C. Runney, chairman of the committee on coordination of the community councils, a campaign is being inaugurated to induce housewives, who do the family marketing, to report to the fair price committee all cases in which unfair prices are charged and all instances of misrepresentation by dealers. The committee believes that if the women make it their business to pay keen attention to what vendors charge for their wares, and the family pocketbooks, unscrupulous dealers will hesitate a long time before running the risk of getting involved in things unpleasant.

Mr. Williams exhibited a photograph of a check for \$40 drawn by Hyman Levin, a wholesale grocer of 641 Hudson street, Manhattan, as a refund for excess charges on 1,000 pounds of sugar he sold to the Albany Orphan Asylum at 14 cents a pound. The case came before Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States District Attorney, as the result of a complaint lodged by James S. De Forest Hollenbeck, superintendent of the Albany institution. It was settled by Mr. Matthews in a manner highly satisfactory to those engaged in the present campaign. According to Mr. Williams, Mr. Levin explained that he didn't know the institution "took care of orphans."

Mr. Matthews will go over Levin's books to see if he has overcharged anybody else," Mr. Williams said. "There has been no decision as to what further action will be taken in the case. The check for the overcharge has been forwarded to the superintendent of the asylum."

Dealer Makes a Refund.

The difficulty in which Miller & Wirtel, wholesale grocers, 333 Second avenue, found themselves by charging customers 12 and 13 cents a pound for sugar, was straightened out yesterday. The firm disgorged \$145.32 in excess charges. Mr. Williams announced, setting on a basis of 10 cents a pound for sugar that cost it \$2.46 a hundred weight.

Borden's Farm Products Company gave notice yesterday it will observe the fair margins of 6 cents on a pound of butter, 7 cents a dozen on eggs and 2 cents in addition when eggs are delivered.

The range of costs in operating various classes of grocery stores is so great," Mr. Williams explained, "that any margin of profit between the wholesale and the retail price has got to be an average price. The result of our investigations among grocery stores show no profiteering margin. The prices now being charged on the articles we have listed are near our fair prices. For instance, our price on butter is 58 to 61 cents a pound. Prices in the stores range from 61 to 63 cents. Our price for cheese is 41 to 46 cents a pound. We found the stores charging 41 and 42 cents. Our price for eggs is from 18 to 22 cents a dozen. The stores are charging from 22 to 25 cents. Our price for rice is 16 cents. In the stores the price ranges from 16 to 18 cents.

It is interesting to note that rice is delivered for 18 and 19 cents a pound, as against 16 on the cash and carry basis. Cornmeal is sold from 8 to 9 cents a pound when you may cash for it, and from 7 to 9 cents when it is delivered. No. 2 tomatoes cost 12 to 13 cents a can cash and carry, and 13 to 15 cents a can if delivered. Corn No. 2 is 15 cents cash and carry, and 18 to 20 cents delivered. Canned peas are 18 cents cash and carry, and 18 to 20 cents a can delivered. Butter, cash and carry, is 61 to 62 cents, and delivered 62 to 65 cents. Eggs costing 58 to 65 cents cash cost from 66 to 70 cents delivered."

Will Urge Two Price Lists.

Mr. Williams says he proposes to ask dealers if they will not make two sets of prices for their commodities, a price for goods delivered and a lower price for goods carried home by purchasers.

It was announced by the Department of Markets yesterday that the sale of army surplus foodstuffs in public schools may begin to-morrow. It was originally planned to start the sales last Monday, and then hope was held out for a beginning on Tuesday and again yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Jonathan C. Day, Commissioner of Public Markets, was quoted as saying that 50,000 pounds of bacon and 570,000 pounds of canned tomatoes, pork and beans, syrup and peas are being moved from the army warehouses to the schools under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Smith, and that Deputy Commissioner Edwin J. O'Malley has made good headway in organizing the selling staff for the school stores.

Newspaper men asked Mr. O'Malley yesterday afternoon for details concerning the opening of the stores were told to "see Dr. Day." Dr. Day wasn't in. Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, disclosed yesterday that a number of bakers in this city have been using petroleum products for shortening. Petroleum isn't injurious or poisonous, the Commissioner explained, but it is apt

HOUSE MOVES TO
CUT SHOE PROFITS

Continued from First Page.

committee on the proposed vitalizing of section of the existing food control law whereunder, in the amendment proposed by the Attorney-General, it is provided that a penalty shall be imposed upon dealers who charge unfair or unreasonable prices.

Senate Seeks Definition.

It became evident during the executive session of the committee to-day that the legislation asked to admit of a court penalizing persons guilty of charging "unfair or unreasonable prices" should be accompanied by a definition of the terms unfair and unreasonable.

Under the present interpretation of the proposed amendment it would be left to a petit jury to decide what constituted such unfair or unreasonable charges for the necessities of life, and this, the committee members made it very evident, they have no intention of permitting to remain in the pending legislation. They will ask Mr. Palmer to draft a definition of "unfair or unreasonable charges" which shall be written into the statute.

The difficulties surrounding this problem are admittedly numerous and embarrassing. It is thought by the members of the proposed changes that through this demanding a definition they will accomplish the debacle of the price fixing movement. In this they have the backing of the agriculturists of the country, as reflected in the testimony of the heads of farm organizations presented before their sessions.

Mr. Palmer is expected to appear at to-morrow's session. That he will do so is not fully determined. Pending his presentation of an amendatory definition to make the law specific they will take no further forward step.

The situation created by the committee bodes ill for Mr. Palmer's programme of curbing the profiteers by the fixing of the courts, at any rate. The unfriendliness of the committee to his proposal was made clearly manifest.

In the hope of obtaining larger returns for the farmers on their wheat a dozen Representatives from the Middle West with others interested will

confer with Julius H. Barnes, head of the United States Grain Corporation, in New York August 26.

They will ask Representative Young (N. D.), who will head the delegation, said to-day, that either the farmers be allowed higher prices for low grade wheat or that the millers be prohibited from using it in first class flour, which is charged as the practice now.

"It is claimed that this wheat, while shrunken and of poor appearance, is in fact of high protein content and will be of exceptional value to mix with winter wheats, which this year have less than the usual amount of protein content. The grading contents of the United States are very strict, but it is hoped that Mr. Barnes will issue restrictions in respect to relative prices which will do substantial justice to the wheat raisers."

Delay in filling parcel post orders for surplus army food will be brief, according to an official statement from the War Department to-day. The department set forth that the unauthorized strikes of railway workers seriously interfered with distribution of the army food, and that this was the reason many postmasters were unable to fill orders. The situation was explained as follows:

"The troops in railroad transportation occasioned by recent strikes on the part of certain classes of railway employees has delayed the redistribution of the surplus of foodstuffs, which the War Department directed to assure an equitable distribution of the food supplies to all citizens of the United States."

May Cause Delays.

"This interference with the War Department's redistribution plans may delay the filling of orders booked by the Post Office Department for delivery through the parcel post service."

"When the War Department prepared to sell foodstuffs through the parcel post service it undertook to allocate its surplus substance to warehouses in the fourteen zones into which the country is divided by the War Department, proportioning the allotment to each zone on the basis of the population of the territory embraced in the zone. Orders were issued by the Quartermaster-General of the army on August 3 and 4 to surplus property offices at those points at which the food to be redistributed was stored to request immediately the freight cars necessary to carry out the redistribution."

"The greater part of the stock of foodstuffs to be redistributed was stored at South Schenectady, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio, and New Cumberland, Pa., the three largest army reserve depots. The United States Railroad Administration, cooperating with the War Department, issued instructions that the movement of the surplus food stocks was to have preference over other freight, but almost immediately traffic conditions became disturbed by the calling of strikes on numerous roads. As a result the Railroad Administration was forced to order embargoes at many shipping centres."

Embargo Placed on Freight.

"An embargo was laid on freight transported over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which serves the reserve depot at South Schenectady, and another was ordered because of the strike on freight from Columbus, Ohio. Movement of freight from New York was seriously hampered and a shortage of freight cars existed at that point. The shortage of equipment delayed the loading of cars at the points at which the surplus food was stored, and embargoes and other interference with transportation delayed the movement of food laden cars to their destinations."

"Practically all factors interfering with the redistribution of the surplus food stocks have now been removed, and the greater part of the substance which was ordered transferred has either actually reached its destination or is en route."

"At each of the zone supply offices on which postmasters will make requisition for the supply with which to fill the orders placed by the public through the parcel post there is a supply of substance on hand from which orders can be immediately filled, and it is expected that unless further interference with transportation should arise the additional stocks ordered transferred will have reached their destinations before the supplies on hand shall have been exhausted."

"Such delays in the transferring of parcel post orders as may result will be brief."

Parcel Post Extended to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—After exchanges extending over many years the Post Office Department announced to-day successful negotiation of a parcel post convention with Spain. Parcel post service will begin September 1 pending final ratification of the treaty between the two countries.

BUTTER HOARDING
SHOWN BY REPORTCreamery Product Increases
6,093,463 Pounds in Thirty
Days From July 1.

EGGS ALSO GAIN FAST

Cheese Up 6,612,960 Pounds,
Nearly Double Amount
Held Year Ago.

The monthly report of cold storage holdings in seventy-two storages in the State, which has just been issued by the State Division of Foods and Markets, shows that on August 1 there were far greater quantities of butter, eggs, pork, lamb and mutton in the freezers than on July 1, one month ago. The same foodstuffs show larger amounts in storage than one year ago.

The greatest increase is in the amount of butter. The storage of creamery butter increased 6,093,463 pounds in thirty days. Storage of American cheese increased 471,326 cases, or 14,139,780 dozen, in the same time. The figures seemingly indicate fairly good times on the farms.

Poultry of all kinds was less on August 1 than July 1, 1919, but show increases over a year ago.

The holdings of frozen beef were 5,317,311 pounds less than on August 1, 1918. Frozen pork holdings showed an increase of 4,389,744 pounds over a year ago.

Flying Boat Wrecked.

Machine Owned by John Gans, Jr.,
Meets Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—The Curtiss flying boat, in which John Gans, Jr., of Staten Island flew from there to this city last Saturday to attend the dog show, was badly wrecked in the south

Figures in Detail.

The report of storage holdings is as follows:

Article	July 1, 1919	Aug. 1, 1919	Aug. 1, 1918
Butter, creamery	6,093,463	6,093,463	1,016,153
Butter, all other	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Butter, total	7,109,616	7,109,616	2,032,306
Cheese, American	471,326	471,326	471,326
Cheese, all other	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Cheese, total	1,487,479	1,487,479	1,487,479
Eggs, fresh	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Eggs, frozen	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Eggs, total	2,032,306	2,032,306	2,032,306
Pork, frozen	4,389,744	4,389,744	4,389,744
Pork, fresh	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Pork, total	5,405,897	5,405,897	5,405,897
Beef, frozen	5,317,311	5,317,311	5,317,311
Beef, fresh	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Beef, total	6,333,464	6,333,464	6,333,464
Lamb, frozen	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Lamb, fresh	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Lamb, total	2,032,306	2,032,306	2,032,306
Mutton, frozen	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Mutton, fresh	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153
Mutton, total	2,032,306	2,032,306	2,032,306
Poultry, all kinds	1,016,153	1,016,153	1,016,153

Butter (packing stock), lbs.	76,421	135,315	138,845
Cheese, American, lbs.	8,537,796	15,550,746	10,467,044
Cheese, all other, lbs.	1,559,198	1,733,710	1,383,320
Eggs, fresh, cases	538,208	1,307,523	553,464
Eggs, frozen, lbs.	3,549,315	3,825,323	2,684,526
Frozen beef, lbs.	37,419,151	38,988,293	44,218,084
Cured beef, lbs.	1,673,792	3,100,264	2,138,960
Pork, fresh, lbs.	7,981,027	8,245,478	8,855,809
Dry salt pork, lbs.	12,172,413	10,100,404	10,504,574
Sweet pickled pork, lbs.	6,967,252	2,997,599	14,658,710
Lard, lbs.	1,900,199	24,102	2,408,778
Frozen lamb and mutton, lbs.	2,327,484	2,542,314	917,690
Broilers, lbs.	2,451,828	997,905	1,069,001
Roasters, lbs.	2,625,541	2,104,093	226,794
Fowls, lbs.	1,979,508	2,972,133	1,965,346
Turkeys, lbs.	1,196,584	985,561	919,384
Miscellaneous poultry, lbs.	4,461,881	4,271,501	1,969,108
Miscellaneous meats, lbs.	1,825,955	1,465,239	443,480
Fish, lbs.	6,902,526	12,413,053	16,443,233
Fish, bbls., cases	12,785	12,810	reported
Butter substitutes, lbs.	6,966	6,678	6,595
Lard substitutes, lbs.	2,178,972	3,966,952	835,478

Canned Goods Fill Building.

Federal agents are still on the trail in this city for storages of foodstuffs on buildings not originally designed as warehouses. Some of the so-called caches of so-called food hoarders are said to be located in and around the wholesale produce district in left buildings and abandoned places of business.

Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator, said last evening that investigators have found one five story building filled from top to bottom with canned goods. The doors of the building are locked and the owner has gone to California. Mr. Williams said that, of course, it might be a perfectly legitimate transaction, but the authorities are anxious to find out all about it before they take any action.

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end of the harbor here this afternoon. William H. Sullivan, mechanic, was testing the machine preparatory to starting home. Being obliged to make a sharp turn when quite low, one of the wings struck the water and was crumpled.

Daniels Nears Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Aug. 19.—Four destroyers, vanguard for the battleship New York, which is bringing Secretary of the Navy Joseph Daniels here, arrived off Honolulu to-day.

CHECKS ON
20,379 BANKS

are collected free by the First National Bank, Brooklyn. That number includes the 7,775 national banks, the 1,028 State banks and trust companies which are members of the Federal Reserve System and the 11,576 non-member banks which are on the par list.

These figures are the latest issued—as of May 31, 1919.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
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Packard Responsibility Insures Low
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The Packard Company Stands Squarely For Final Economy
—That It Is to Your Advantage to Pay An Increased
Initial Charge of Half a Cent a Mile When It Decreases
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YOU often hear men say that the motor truck so-and-so built in a certain year was better than his trucks built in other years.

No change in design perhaps, but there was a let-down somewhere.

That is what comes of building a truck to meet a price and not to deliver a definite service.

Among builders of motor trucks the temptation during the months to come will be to offset increasing labor costs by paring down on materials. There are two or three reasons why this is so, peculiar to the motor truck business.

First the manufacturing practice of the greater number of makers of trucks, really assemblers, of buying their parts of other manufacturers, leaves them no alternative other than to accept a higher price or poorer parts.

Second the selling practice of allowing an excessive used value on trucks they wish to replace, thereby indirectly cutting their price, almost forces them to make up the difference by skimping materials.

Skimping material may keep down initial investment, but it raises transportation costs, increasingly during the years the truck is in use.

As the Packard people see it, the Packard truck built this year will still be giving service in 1930, perhaps in 1935.

Being sellers of transportation it is their business to so build their truck that it will deliver efficient and low cost transportation five or ten years hence.

With this very definite task in mind there is only one thing to do.

See to it that every quality that will insure low cost transportation be kept in Packard trucks regardless of the necessary cost.

Never before in the history of the motor truck in this country was it so necessary to talk to transportation experts as now, when it is getting to be more and more difficult to recognize real value.

Talk to men who know transportation and can back their knowledge with indisputable facts.

Packard Trucks Are Now Available For Immediate Delivery

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY of NEW YORK

Broadway at 61st Street

Brooklyn: Flatbush and 8th Avenues
Long Island City: Queens Boulevard at Hill St.
White Plains: Mamaroneck at Martine Avenue
Poughkeepsie: 239 Main Street

Newark: Broad Street at Kinney
Jersey City: Boulevard at Carlton Avenue
Plainfield: 628 Park Avenue
Paterson: 489 Broadway
Hartford: Washington Street at Park

New Haven: 204 York Street
New London: 391 William Street
Springfield: 832-34 State Street
Pittsfield: 121 West Street

GOOD ROADS REDUCE TRANSPORTATION COSTS—The products of farm and factory can be moved more cheaply along good roads. Buy road bonds and help bring down the cost of living.



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